the insurgents were in the receipt of money

om other parties. Brown's manner to Gov. med equality as to character and motive, ed throughout of the treatment sited upon him-that while humanity had governed his own conduct towards his prisoners, he had been treated as a ruffian and a brute.

A CARD.

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA. While coming to this city, on Saturday, I first read a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, saying "that John Brown (the prisoner captured at Harper's Ferry) refused, in the presence of Senator Mason and Messrs. Faulk-October 24, 1859. ner and Vallandigham, to answer the question,

s Virginia expedition."
It is evident that the object of these gentle men was not to obtain facts on which to predirate a charge of crime, or of any immoral or dishonorable act. Had such been their object, they would not have published what was not said; but they proclaim their suspicions, and by such innuendoes and insinuations seek to impagn the character of one who was not present do not feel called on to reply to such at tempts to cast reproach upon myself. I say to these questioners, gentlemen, I am your peer. I have served my country as long, and I hope as honestly, as either of you; and you know, and he country knows, that any question you may t or present position, will be frankly, promptand fully answered, to the extent of my knowledge and belief; and I pronounce this attempt to assail me dishonorable, unworthy of your positions, unworthy of honorable men.

But you must not expect to escape the repensibility of your own conduct by thus as-saling one who has for years cautioned you of the results that must follow the efforts of your-selves and party to extend Slavery, and your

etermined purpose to involve the people of the orting an institution which all honest and inman of our nation has done more than one of you to produce the results which have recently attracted the attention of the people. They are the immediate and unmistakable effects of the efforts of yourselves and party to establish Sla-very in Kansas. Murderers there were rewarded by Executive appointments to office. Brown's sons were the victims of that despotism which your party exerted in favor of an insti-

tution which the people abhorred.

These facts do not rest upon suspicion, nor on the refusal of a victim to answer any question. They rest upon the records, and the hisof the Government itself. No evasion, no to which I refer. And you would better sub-serve the public good by exerting your influsuce and occupying your time in correcting the country, than by yain efforts to involve others in the crimes which you and your associates To the public, I will say that Brown never

asalted me in regard to his Virginia expedi-J. R. GIDDINGS.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN AS-SOCIATION OF WASHINGTON.

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, At a meeting of the Republican Association on Saturday evening, October 22, the President, Maj. B. B. French, in the chair, Mr. L. Clepkane, the Secretary, introduced the follow-

ing resolution, with a few remarks: Resolved. That we tender our cordial greetings to our Republican fellow-citizens in all parts of the country upon the glorious triumph of our cause in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Min esota, and Nebraska, as well as upon the imortant gains which have been made in Cali The resolution was unanimously and enthu-

tion to the false and malignant charges which a city journal has made against the Republi

cans of Washington, and moved the appoint ment of a committee of three, by the President take the matter in hand. The committee has appointed, and retired into an adjoining coom, where the following resolutions were agreed upon and reported. The resolutions were read separately, and, after some verbal amendments, unanimously adopted. They are

ington repel with scorn the imputations, in con-nection with the Harper's Ferry tragedy, cast pon them by a reckless partisan sheet in this

ty had any connection with the mad, wicked, id absurd schemes of the handful of invaders ho seized the Government Armory at Har hat such a plot was on foot prior to its occur rence, is false and malignant, and instigated mainly with a view to manufacture "Demo-

has confederates or sympathizers in his trea-somble folly among the Republicans of Washeton, is a slander for which the author should sited with the heaviest penalties of the law. 4. Resolved, That the members of the Re-publican Association of Washington adhere to the platform of the party as adopted in June, 1856, at Philadelphia—they believe that Free dom is national, and that Slavery is sectional r local-and while they would restrict Slaver to its present limits by Congressional prohibition, they deny all right on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with it in the

Southern men, by birth or adoption, claim the public welfare, and to urge upon or flow-citizens of the South the duty and policy femancipation, by wise, peaceful, and gradual

ton, Jefferson, Franklin, Jay, and Madison, we regard Slavery as morally and politically wrong; that we mean to maintain these views, d urge them upon the attention of our fellow senaces of the organs of a spurious Democracy. Resolved, That we adhere to the Statee, with that great apostle of Republican ty, we dislike Slavery, and will never ceases rol all their domestic affairs for themselved mawed by Federal usurpation or by ruffian

Mr. James Lynch then offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted unani-

on regard the imputations of the Douglas or publican journals of this city

e and libellous. ome to our notice has condemned, in the

The following letter was received and read

the Association, in accordance with your re- force?

to the connection of McGee with him, he asked for his name. Upon being told that it was Moreton McGee, he broke forth in the most section of country can fail to see now the ne-

Moreton McGee, he broke forth in the most bitter denunciation of McGee as a Pro Slavery man in Kansas. McGee was forthwith discharged. McGee then went out in pursuit of Cook, and brought in many of the captured arms, &c.

Like Coppie and Stevens, Brown had no apologies to make, but justified his conduct from the beginning to the end.

The Government money. He replied, with indignation, that money was not his object. He had no object but to take slaves from their masters; they had money in abundance; and though they searched a passenger in the train for arms, who had in his possession \$10,000, they did not molest the money.

The letters found on Brown's farm showed that the insurgents were in the receipt of money

fians.

The Republican party, which is alike denounced by the Abolitionists and the Nullifiers, was founded to defeat the common aims of both. Discarding the crack-brained theories of each of these deluded and dangerous factions, it makes to restore the Government to

of each of these deluded and dingerous factions, it seeks to restore the Government to the practice which during more than half a century secured the safety of our citizens in their homes, and raised our country to its exalted position among nations. The strife which has followed the adoption of the mischievous vagaries of the Nullifieri has been on the contrary marked by civil discord, and is rapidly making us the terror of our neighbors. The great majority of the enlightened patriots of the country, whether slaveholders or non-slaveholders, are equally sensible of the dangers which Nullification rale has brought upon us, and every true man should labor to promote co-operation between them in the effort to wrest the Government from the Nullifications in the choice of agents for the work of safety. "Self-denial, union, harmony, concession, everything for the cause, nothing for men," which was the maxim of the patriot Benton, should at this moment govern the counsels of the real Remoment govern the counsels of the real Republicans of all sections of the country.

Yours, truly, M. BLAIR.

L. Clephane, Esq.,
See'y Repub. Association, Washington.
The following resolution was also unani nously adopted :

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish the city papers a copy of these resolu-

After which, the meeting adjourned. LONG CONVERSATION WITH BROWN.

The reporter of the Baltimore American fu nishes the following interesting account of a conversation between Senator Mason and others and Brown, the leader of the revolt. We give it for what it is worth, as a piece of news, without confiding entirely in its statements. If it in any degree mis-states the conversation, its publication will be the best means of detecting the imposition. It is but just to say that Senator Mason demeaned himself towards the helpless prisoner with the courtesy of a true gentleman, if the report We accurate; while others, with high claims to respectability, were not thus

A CONVERSATION WITH " OLD BROWN." While examining the Armory grounds, the scenes of action, and prosecuting our very general inquiries, we happened to fall in with an old acquaintance, of the editorial corps of New York. From him we learned that Messrs. Senator Mason, of Virginia; ex-member of Congress Faulkner, of Charlestown, Virginia; and Hon. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, were to have an interview with "Ossawatomie." Of course we at once determined upon being present, and carried our determination into full

into the room where Brown and Stevens lay. We found the former to be a six-footer, although as he lay he had the appearance of being some six inches shorter than that. He has a rather peculiar-shaped head, long gray hair, which at this time was matted, the sabre cut in his head having caused blood to flow freely, so the complete disfigurement of his face, which like his hands, was begrimed with dirt, evidently the result of continued exposure to the smoke of powder. His eyes are of a pale blue, or perhaps a sharp gray—much such an eye as I remember his brother filibuster, Walker, to have. During his conversation, hereafter reported, no sign of weakness was exhibited. In the midst of enemies, whose home he had invaded, wounded, and a prisoner, surrounded by a small army of officials, and a more desperate army of angry men, with the gallows staring him full in the face, he lay on the floor, and, in reply to every question, gave answers that betakened the spirit that animated him. The language of Governor Wise well expresses his boldness, when he said, "He is the gamest man I ever awa" I believe "He is the gamest man I ever saw." I believe the worthy Executive had hardly expected to see

the worthy Executive had hardly expected to see a man so act in such a trying moment.

Stevens is a fine-looking specimen of the genus homo. He is the only one of the lot that I have seen, excepting, of course, the negroes, who had not light hair. His hair and long beard are of a fine black; his face partakes of the handsome and noble; his eye, though restless, has a sharp brilliancy; he, too, is a sixfooter. A stout, strong man, whose condition less, has a sharp brilliancy; he, too, is a sixfooter. A stout, strong man, whose condition,
lying upon the floor, obedient to the last to the
commands of "my captain," as he called him;
wounded with three or four gun-shot wounds,
two in the head and one in the breast; certain
of death; I could not but pity him. Several
hearts grew sad at the recollection of his wife,
far away, probably unaware of his sad situation, looking and longing for his return. He,
too, showed a marvellous courage. Ever and
anon groaning with excessive pain, he did not,
however, forget himself for one instant, but
calmly, although in such pain, listened to the
conversation as it progressed, on at least one
occasion correcting a remark of Brown's.

Both men seem prepared for death—seemed
to court it, rather—perhaps under the idea that
they will be acknowledged martyrs, but more
possibly under the conviction of having per-

possibly under the conviction of having per-formed a sacred duty. However much the writer hereof may differ from them, there must arise a feeling of respect for them in their bold rash-

The parties present in the room during the conversation were Senator Mason, Hons. Messrs. Faulkner and Valiandigham, Dr. Eggs, Lieut. Stuart, 1st cavalry, U. S. A., two New York reporters, and the writer. There were a few other persons came in at times, to see what was going on. A preliminary con-versation was had, which amounted to no more than inquiries about Brown's condition for talk-ing, and his reply was, he would rather like it.

His answers, at the time when I commence the full report, are all included in what I give.

Sen. Mason. How do you justify your acts?

Brown. I think, my friend, you are guilty of a great wrong against God and humanity. I ay that without wishing to be offensive. I would be perfectly right for any one to inter fere with you, so far as to free those you wil-fully and wickedly hold in bondage. I do not say this insultingly.

Mr. Mason. I understand that.

Brown. I think I did right, and that other will do right who interfere with you at any time, and all times. I hold that the golder rule, do unto others as you would that others should do unto you, applies to all who would help others to gain their liberty.

Lieut. Stuart. But you don't believe in the

Brown. Certainly I do.
Mr. Vallandigham. Where did your men come from? Did some of them come from Ohio?

Brown. Some of them. Mr. V. From the Western Reserve? Of cours Mr. V. Have you been in Ohio this summer Brown. Yes, sir.
Mr. V. How lately?
Brown. I passed the control of the

Brown. I was not there since June.

Mr. Mason. Did you consider this a military
organization in this paper? (showing a copy
of the so-called constitution and ordinance.) I

nance of a certain document, commander-in-chief of that force.

Mr. M. What wages did you offer? Brown. None. Brown. None.
Lieut. Stuart. The wages of sin is death.
Brown. I would not have made such a remark to you, if you had been a prisoner and wounded, in my hands.

A by-stander. Did you not promise a negro in Gettysburg twenty dollars a month?
Brown. I did not.

By-stander. He says you did. Mr. Vallandigham. Were you ever in Day n. Ohio? Brown. Yes, I must have been.
Mr. V. This summer?
Brown. No. A year or two since.
Mr. Mason. Does this talking annoy you

Brown. Not in the least. Mr. Vallandigham. Have you lived

Brown. I went there in 1805. I lived in Summit county, which was then Trumbul county. My native place is York State.

Mr. V. Do you recollect a man in Ohionamed Brown, a noted counterfeiter? Brown. I do. I knew him from a boy. His father was Henry Brown, of Irish or Scotch descent. The family was very low.

Mr. V. Have you ever been in Portage

Brown. I was there in June last.

Mr. V. When in Cleveland, did you attend the Fugitive Slave Law Convention there?

Brown. No! I was there about the time of the court to try the Oberlin resc Brown. No! I was there about the time of the sitting of the court to try the Oberlin rescuers. I spoke there, publicly, on that subject. I spoke on the fugitive slave law, and my own rescue. Of course, so far as I had any preference at all, I was disposed to justify the Oberlin people for rescuing the slave, because I have myself forcibly taken slaves from bondage. I was concerned in taking eleven slaves from Missouri to Canada, last winter. I think that I spoke in Cleveland before the Convention. I do not know that I had any conversation with any of the Oberlin rescuers. I was sick part of any of the Oberlin rescuers. I was sick part of the time I was in Ohio. I had the ague. I was

part the time in Ashtabula county.

Mr. V. Did you see anything of Joshua R. Giddings there?

Brown. I did meet him. Mr. V. Did you consult with him? Brown. I did. I would not tell course, anything that would implicate Mr. Giddings; but I certainly met with him, and had a conversation with him.

Mr. V. About that rescue case? Brown. Yes, I did. I heard him express opinion upon it very freely and frankly.
Mr. V. Justifying it?
Brown. Yes, sir. I do not compromise him n saying that.
A by-stander. Did you go out to Kansas under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid So-

Brown. No. sir! I went under the suspices of old John Brown, and nobody else's.

Mr. V. Will you answer this? Did you talk with Giddings about your expedition here?

Brown. No, sir! I won't answer that, because a denial of it I could not make; and to make an affidavit of it, I would be a great

Mr. V. Have you had any correspondence with parties at the North on the subject of this movement?
Brown. I have had correspondence.
By-stander. Do you consider this a religiou

Brown. It is, in my opinion, the greatest service a man can render to his God. By stander. Do you consider yourself trument in the hands of Providence? Brown, I do. By-stander. Upon what principle do you jus

tify your act? Brown. By the golden rule. I pity the poor in boudage; that is why I am here; it is not to gratify any personal animosity, or feeling of revenge, or vindictive spirit. It is my sympathy By stander. Certainly; but why take the slaves against their will?

Brown, (warmly.) I never did.
By stander. You did in one instance. Stevens, (to the inquirer, interrupting Brown.) tain, the gentleman is right.

By stander, (to Stevens.) Where did you

Stevens. I lived in Ashtabula county, Ohio.
Mr. Vallandigham. How recently did you leave Ashtabula county?
Stevens. Some months ago. I never resided there any length of time. I have often been

through there.

Mr. V. How far did you live from Jefferson? Brown, (to Stevens.) Be very cautions, Stevens, about an answer to that; it might commit some friend. I would not answer it at all.

Stevens, who had been groaning considera-

bly, as if the exertion necessary to conversation seriously affected him, seemed content to abide by "my captain's" decision. He turned over, Mr. V., (to Brown.) Who were your advisers

n this movement?

Brown. I have numerous sympathizers throughout the entire North. Mr. V. In Northern Ohio? Brown. No more there than anywhere else

in all the free States. Mr. V. But are you not personally acquainted in Southern Ohio? Brown. Not very much. Mr. V. Were you at the Convention last

Brown. I was. I want you to understand gentlemen, that I respect the rights of the poorest and weakest of colored people, oppressed by the slave system, just as much as I do those of the most wealthy and powerful. That is the idea that has meved me, and that alone.

tressed is my reason, and the only one that im-By-stander. Why did you do it secretly?

Brown. Because I thought it necessary for success, and for no other reason. By-stander. You think that honorable, do Have you read Gerrit Smith's last let-

Brown. What letter do you mean?

By-stander. The New York Herald of yesterday, in speaking of this affair, mentions a letter in which he says, "that it is folly to attempt to strike the shackles off the slave by the force of moral seasion or legal agitation," and predicts that the next movement made in the direction of pages emancipation will be an inlirection of negro emancipation will be an in-

Brown. I have not seen a New York Herald for some days past, but I presume, from your remarks about the gist of the letter, that I should concur with it. I agree with Mr. Smith, that moral suasion is hopeless. I don't think the people of the slave States will ever consider the subject of Slavery in its true light until some other argument is resorted to than moral

Mr. Vallandigham. Did you expect a general rising of the slaves in case of your success? Brown. No, sir; nor did I wish it. I ex-expected to gather strength from time to time; then I could set them free. Mr. V. Did you expect to hold pos nere till then?

here till then?

Brown. Well, probably I had quite a different idea. I do not know that I ought to reveal my plans. I am here a prisoner, and wounded, because I foolishly allowed myself to be so. You overrate your strength when you suppose I could have been taken if I had not allowed it. I was too tardy after commencing the open attack in delaying my movements through Monday night and so to the time I was attacked by the Government troops. It was all occasioned by my desire to spare the feelings of my prisoners and their families, and the community at large.

Brown. I was chosen agreeably to the ordi-ance of a certain document, commander in-dates and such like is somewhat confused. Dr. Biggs. Were you in the party at Dr. Kennedy's house?

Brown. I was the head of that party. I oc-cupied the house to mature my plans. I would state here that I have not been in Baltimore to purchase percussion caps.

Dr. Biggs. What was the number of m Kennedy's?

Brown. I decline to answer that.

Dr. B. Who lanced that woman's

Brown, I did. I have sometimes practiced in surgery, when I thought it a matter of humanity or of necessity—when there was no one else to do it; but I have not studied surgery.

Dr. B. (to the persons around.) It was done very well and scientifically. These men have been very clever to the neighbors, I have been told, and we had no reason to suspect them, except that we could not understand their movements. They were represented as eight or nine persons on Friday.

Brown. There were more than thirteen.

Questions were now put in by almost every one in the room, as follows:

Q. Where did you get arms?

Brown. I bought them.

Q. In what State? surgery, when I thought it a matter of hu-

Q. In what State? Brown. That I would not tell.
Q. How many guns?
Brown. Two hundred Sharpe's rifles, and two hundred revolvers—what is called the Massachusetts Arms Company's revolvers—a little under the arms in the called the statement of the company's revolvers—a

under the navy size. Q. Why did you not take that swivel you left in the house?

Brown. I had no occasion for it. It was riven to me a year or two ago. Brown. No! I had nothing

Q. By whom and in what State?
Brown. I decline to answer that. It is not properly a swivel; it is a very large rifle on a pivot. The ball is larger than a musket ball; t is intended for a slug.

A SPEECH TO THE REPORTERS. Mr. Brown here made a statement, intended for the reporters of the Baltimore American, Cincinnati Gazette, and N. Y. Herald, who were present, as follows:

If you do not want to converse any more, If you do not want to converse any more, I will remark to these reporting gentlemen that I claim to be here in carrying out a measure I believe to be perfectly justifiable, and not to act the part of an incendiary or ruffian; but, on the contrary, to aid those suffering under a great wrong. I wish to say, further, that you had better, all you people of the South, prepare yourselves for a settlement of this question. It must come up for settlement sooner than you are prepared for it, and the sooner you commence that preparation the better for you. You are prepared for it, and the sooner you commence that preparation the better for you. You may dispose of me very easily; I am nearly disposed of now; but this question is still to be settled—this negro question, I mean. The end is not yet. These wounds were inflicted upon me, both the sabre cut on my head and the bayonet stabs in the different parts of my body, some minutes after I had ceased fighting, and had consented to surrender for the benefit of others, and not for my own benefit. others, and not for my own benefit.

[Several persons present denied this stat ment.]

Brown reumsed. I believe the Major here, (pointing to Lieut. Stuart.) would not have been alive but for me. I might have killed him just as easy as I could kill a musquito, when he came in, but I supposed that he came in only to receive our surrender. There had been long and loud calls of surrender from us—as loud as men could yell—but in the confusion and excitement I suppose we were not heard. I do not believe the Major, or any one else, wanted to butcher us after we had surrendered.

An officer present here stated that special orders had been given to the marines not to shoot anybody, but when they were fired upon by Brown's men, and one of them had been killed and another wounded, they were obliged to return the compliment. narines fired first. An officer. Why did you not surrender

fore the attack?

Brown. I did not think it was my duty or interest to do so. We assured our prisoners that we did not wish to hurt them, and that they should be set at liberty. I exercised my best judgment, not believing the people would wantonly sacrifice their own fellow-citizens. When we offered to let them go upon condition You are right, sir; in one case—(a groan from the wounded man)—in one case, I know the we offered to let them go upon condition negro wanted to go back. (To Brown.) Capof being allowed to change our position about a quarter of a mile, the prisoners agreed by vote among themselves to pass across the bridge with us. We wanted them only as a sort of guaranty for our own safety; that we should place, as hostages, and to keep them from doing any harm. We did kill some when defending ourselves, but I saw no one fire except directly in self-defence. Our orders were strict not to harm any one not in arms against us.

Q. Well, Brown, suppose you had all the ne groes in the United States, what would you do with them? Brown (in a loud tone, and with emphasis. Set them free, sir! Q. Your intention was to carry them off and free them?

Brown. Not at all. By-stander. To set them free would sacrifice the life of every man in this community. Brown. I do not think so.

Brown. And I think you are fanatical.

Whom the gods would destroy, they first make

Q. Was your only object to free the negro?
Brown. Absolutely our only object.
By stander. But you went and took Col
Washington's silver and watch. Brown. Oh! yes; we intended freely to have appropriated the property of slaveholders, to carry out our object. It was for that, only that; we had no design to enrich ourselves

those of the most wealthy and powerful. That is the idea that has moved me, and that alone. We expected no reward; we expected the satisfaction of endeavoring to do for them in distress—the greatly oppressed—as we would be done by. The cry of distress and of the district and the district and

The surgeon having at this time arrived to look after his charge, and the dinner bell hav-ing rung, the visiters left him and his companions to that gentleman's care.

Items Telegraphed from Washington. Washington, Oct. 24.—Mr. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned to this city after six weeks absence, during which time he made arrangements for treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and with the Kaw Indians of Kansas. He also visited nearly all the Indian tribes in Kansas and Nebraska. He expresses gratification with the result of the numerous interviews he held with them, and says they are anxious to adopt longer depend upon the chase for subsistence.
The sloop of war Vincennes, having been absent on the African coast for two years, has

been ordered home. addressed our Government, urging Executive action, under the law of 1824, to abolish dis criminating duties upon tonnage, and upon articles imported into the United States in Liberian vessels. These vessels were purchased in the United States, and the trade is rapidly increasing in such important commodities as palm oil, cocoanut oil, ivory, sugar, coffee, &c. it is stated that the Liberian Government levy no discriminating duties upon our vessels with their cargoes, but place them in the rank of the

There is at present in the city a large delegation of eminent professional gentlemen from Maine, urging the pardon by the President of Captain Holmes, lately convicted of murder

ers and their families, and the community at large.

Mr. V. Did you not shoot a negro on the bridge, or did not some of your party?

Brown. I knew nothing of the shooting of the negro. (Heywood.)

Mr. V. What time did you commence your organization over in Canada?

Brown. It occurred about two years ago. If I remember right, it was, I think, in 1858.

Mr. V. Who was the Secretary?

but does not know what became of him. Old Brown gave the sheriff an order on Dr. Murphy, paymaster of the Harper's Ferry Armory, for the \$305 taken from him, to purchase comforts

for himself and the prisoners.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 23.—G. W. Chambers, Recorder of the town, is now the acting Mayor, and has been appointed by Col. Craig, captain of the Armory guard. It is conjectured from certain development. certain developments that to morrow night was the time originally fixed for the general attack. Patrol companies have been organized here, and at Bolivar, and Camp Hill. The evidences are daily accumulating, that the insurrection was based upon a wide spread national organization, and that many persons in other States, whose names are prominent, had complicity with the conspirators. The two men from Chambersburg, Penn., who captured an insurgent, state that the negro, Fred Douglas, had been there within a few days of the attack, holding secret meetings with the Abelitionists. olding secret meetings with the Abolit

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Halifax, Oct. 19—The steamer Europa arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th inst.

The steamer Kangaroo arrived at Queens-town on the 6th. The steamer Ocean Queen arrived out on the 7th, and the Perisa on the 8th.

arrived out on the 7th, and the Perisa on the 8th.

It was reported that the steamer Great Eastern was expected to leave Portland for Holyhead on the day the Europa sailed.

Italian affairs are unchanged. There was great agitation at Naples, and numerous arrests had been made.

Later advices from India had been received. The discharged European troops had consented to go to China.

The ship American Congress was ashore in the English channel. It was expected she would be saved.

The United States frigate Constellation and steamer Sunter were at St. Vincent's, September 23d.

The ship American Congress got aground

ber 23d.

The ship American Congress got aground near Cowes light, but got off and was towed to Spithead.

The ship Cano, from New York for Rotter-

m, was ashore at South Pampus on the 4th No particulars.

The ship Lancaster, from San Francisco for Anstralia, foundered off Malaki, July 10th.

There was nothing further known as to the proceedings of the Zurich Conference, beyond

the general assertion that some progress con-tinued to be made towards the signing of a treaty of peace. It is said the treaty will be complicated, and will leave Austria with the or open to quarrel with Piedmont.

The Paris Constitutionnel has an article b the chief editor, stating that the preliminarie at Villafranca had rescued Italy from everoreign intervention, under whatever name and from whatever power. France confines herself to giving the Italians proper advice, which, if followed, would have insured the prosperity of Central Italy; but having in vain offered ad-vice, she cannot dictate orders for Italy.

The latest reports say that a treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed on the 10th or 12th inst.

Austria has consented to sign on all questions belonging to Lombardy.

The British official correspondence relative to the Petho affair has been published. Lord

Russell fully approves the course taken. He says that preparations are making, in conjunction with France, to enable the forces to support the Plenipotentiaries in their instructions Minister Bruce's letter expresses the opinion that the Chinese will not make difficulties about exchanging ratifications with him, as the con-dition under which the American Minister is alone entitled to visit Pekin contain nothing of-

ensive to the Chinese.

Mr. Bruce acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Ward and Com. Tatuali, and concludes by saying: "Mr. Ward's position is one of considerable difficulty, nor do I see, after our unsuc-

The News city article of Friday evening says the demand for money has increased.

The Times says the funds are quiet, with a slight tendency towards an increase in the demand.
Accounts from Paris of Mr. Mason's funera

on the 5th inst., at the U. S. chapel, say the foreign Ministers were all present, and numerus other distinguished persons attended. The body was to be sent immediately to America. The Paris Patrie says that a special corps of fifteen hundred men will go to Chioa, via Egypt.

The fortifications on the coast of France,
from Havre to Caen, are being carried on with

from Havre to Caen, are being carried on with extreme rapidity.

The London Herald's special Paris correspondent says it is strictly true that Napoleon has a secret understanding with Austria and Sardinia, which enables him to command the whole Italian seaboard as far as Civita Vecchia, and another step in fartherance of his scheme is an expedition to Morocco, as the Mediterranean squadron which sailed from Toulon, with ten thousand men, for Morocco, would command the African coast from Algiers to Canta mand the African coast from Algiers to Centa. The Times correspondent is assured that six steel-plated frigates have been ordered, and

twenty large transports, capable of conveying fifteen hundred men each, are building or or-Accounts from Italy say that at Modena, on the 5th, Anniti, the President of the late Milita-ry Commission of the Ex-Duke of Parms, was discovered to have arrived at Parms in disguise, having gone there to get up a conspira-cy. The door of the guard-house where he took refuge was forced by the populace, and Anniti was killed. Perfect tranquility had sub-

Another version of the affair says he merely passing through the city, and was drag-ged through the streets, buffeted, and finally that his head was cut off and carried in tri-

Prince Carignaud had accepted the Regency of Central Italy for the King of Sardinia. It has been confirmed that the Sardinian finister at Rome had received his passports. The Government of Bologna has adopted the

ardinian customs tariff.

Mazzini has addressed a letter to the King of Mazzini has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia, frankly renouncing his personal opinion, and promising to support the democratic party, if the King can and will make Italy free. The letters from Naples say there is great agitation there. Fourteen persons belonging to the highest families have been arrested, being accused of holding meetings for the discussion of political affairs. The Government was taking active preparationary measures against

taking active prevautionary measures against an apprehended outbreak.

The Pope has informed the great Powers hat he will not give up his temporal powers, and will, a necessary, call upon the Catholic

powers to support him.

Advices from Turkey say that Omar Pashs, chief of the army of Bagdad, has been deprived of his command, because he abuses his authority.

The reported appearance of the plague at Beyrout is denied.

From South America, accounts say that the

negotiations initiated by the American Minis-er had ended without any result. Mr. Yancey was about to embark for the United States. was about to embark for the United States. Preparations for war between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation were being made with activity.

The Loudon Times says that Mr. Yancey failed because his demands were tantamount to requiring the naconditional surrender of Buenos Ayres to Urquiza.

The force to be sent to India would numbe ten thousand men. Disturbances were immi-nent on the coast of Kattywar. China dates to August had reached Bombay

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Anglo Saxon

Further Point, Oct. 22.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon arrived off Farther Point at 8 o'clock this morning, on her way to Quebec, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst. The steamer Nova Scotian reached Liverpool on the 12th. The steamer Great Eastern had started again, and reached Holyhead, at very moderate speed. Her performance was, however, regarded as successful. Doubts are now entertained of her

The following letter was received and read by the Secretary:

by the Secretary:

Silver Spring, Md., Oct. 22, 1859.

Dear Sir: The state of the weather will prevent me from coming in to the meeting of the Association, in accordance with your related to the Association, in accordance with your related to the secretary and the observation and the

The prisoner, Stevens, is still living. Copone on the 9th instant, and couriers were dispatched without improvement. Money was unusually stringent.

against Napoleon in Germany.

The Great Eastern.—The Great Eastern at Mompias, with loss of sixty killed and two for the 8th, and anchored off Holyhead at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The distance forces from descending the river. run in forty-eight hours was computed at something over 550 miles. The average speed of the whole trip was but little over thirteen knots per hour. During the greater part of the time,

the engines were not at over half speed.

Her paddles averaged ten and her screw thirty-eight revolutions per minute, working at a pressure of twenty pounds. The greatest speed was over 14½ knots, or nearly 17 miles, which was accomplished without special exertions by the engines, but with considerable canvass spread. The weather was squally, and at times a long and heavy ground-swell causing, according to some authorities a great design.

Texas.—New Orleans, Ost. 24. according to some authorities, a good deal of pitching and rolling. Others say that the motion was at all times most slight, and the ship under most perfect control. It is reported that she will remain at Holyhead ten or twelve days, and then proceed to Southampton to have her boilers thoroughly repaired, according to the requirements of the Board of Trade.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.—Cotton is firm, with an improving demand. There had been no actual advance, but fair and middling is quoted by some of the circulars at an advance of . Sale

of the three days 28,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,500, and exporters 6,000.

Breadstuffs.—The market was firm, and all descriptions have advanced. Flour has advanced 6d, to 1s, per barrel and sack. Wheat is firm, with an advance of 2d. per cental. Corn is firm, with an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter. [No quotations are given in the dispatch.] The news by the steamer Persia caused the advance, and business was consequently checked.

Provisions.—Beef is steady. Pork is dull at
50s. Bacon is dull, and lard quiet and steady.

Pot and pearl ashes are steady at 27s. 6d. @ 298. Sugar is steady. Coffee quiet. Rice firm Rosin steady. Turpentine dull.

London Market, Oct. 11.—Wheat is fire an advance of is. Sugar and coffee are firm. Tea is firm. Rosin is firm. Linseed oil 29s. 3d. Money Market .- American securities are un-changed. Consols closed at 96. The money narket is stringent.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Oct. 24 .- By the steamer Ocean Queen, from Havre, via Southampton, we have dates to the 13th, one day later. The ship Quebec, of New Orienns, was wreck

ed on Eddystone light-house, on the 11th.
Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer
and inventor, is dead.

The Zurich Conference.—Austrin refuses to diminish the amount of debt she claims from Lombardy, and as due to her from Sardinia France and Sardinia propose to submit the

point to arbitration.

The demands of Austria are not only resisted by Sardinia, but do not receive the support of France, who has proposed to submit the dis-puted point to arbitration. No answer had been received to the proposal.

Italy.—The news from Italy is important. Numerous arrests had been made at Parma, and the principal authors and accomplices in the death of Anviti were in the hands of justice.

The city was tranquil, and the disarming of the populace had been ordered. It was surrounded by Modenese and Tuscan troops.

General Garibaldi had issued a proclamation to the army of Italy. He says: "Soldiers, the hour of a new struggle approaches. The enemy is threatening, and will perhaps attack us before many days are over.

October 5th.

The Pope was to have an interview with the King of Naples at Castle Gendolfo, where he will prolong his stay on account of the agitation reigning in Rome. After his departure from Rome, a demonstration took place in honor of the Sardinian Ambassador, and a crowd of per-Corn is active, with an advancing tendencysons, estimated at ten thousand, left their cards sales of yellow at 96c. Oats are dull, and de at the Ambassador's residence. The French gendarmes preserved order, but the effect of the lemoustration was profound. The Ambassa lor was to leave ou the 10th, when another si-

lent demonstration was expected.

The French Government wishes the arrears of the pension Monte Napoleon, and all indemnity for the cost of the late war, to be in-

demnity for the cost of the late war, to be included in the settlement of the debt which will have to be paid by Austria and Piedmont.

France. — The Emperor was expected at Paris on Wednesday night.

Egypt.—An envoy of the Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, bearing an order to the Viceroy of Egypt, to oppose the continuation of the work on the Suez canal. The foreign Consuls had impediately assembled. had immediately assembled.

Spain.—Letters from Madrid state that the Emperor of Morocco had ratified the arrangement concerning the frontier line of Melils, and expressed readiness to give Spain all the satis-

f.ction she demanded.

Turkey. — Additional discoveries had been made at Constantinople concerning the late conspiracy. It is asserted that incendiary machines had been discovered, which were destined to be used in burning the European part of the town. The Grand Vizier had tendered that respective that the destination of the town. his resignation, but it had been refused. It was evident, however, that a dissolution of the Ministry was inevitable. The new loan had been contracted under heavy conditions.

On the occasion of the funeral of the Bey of Tunis, the Moors assailed the Jews, wounding many mortally. Some Christians were also wounded. A Minister of the new Bey came to the rescue, striking and killing many on the spot, and causing thirty Mussulmen to be arrested. Tranquillity was finally restored.

Commercial. - No breadstuffs or provision markets have come to hand.

Liverpool Cetton Market.—Cotton is in good request at extreme rates. Sales for two days, 18,000 bales.

FROM CALIFORNIA .- New York, Oct. 24 .-The steamer Baltic arrived this evening, bring-ing California dates to 5th. She brings \$1,800,000 in specie.

The Baltic's mails and passengers have made the trip from San Francisco in nineteen days and seven bours. The Golden Gate connected

with the Baltic, and left at the same time with mails for California.

The Golden Age, with Gen. Scott on board, sailed from Acapulco on the 9th. All well.

The frigate Roanoke left Aspinwall for Greytown on the 17th. The sloop Preble sailed on the 16th. The store-ship Relief was in port on the 18th, when the Baltic left.

California.-James M. Crane had died of apoplexy.

Col. Washington, Collector of San Francisco, had entered the field for the United States Sen-

ons row between Mormons and Gentiles, in

which several persons were wounded, but none dangerously.
Victoria dates to 27th ult, had been received There were no new developments in the San Captain Porter, of the United States ship St. Mary's, had made an authorized protest against Capt. Stone's expulsion from Sonora, and de-clared his intention to use any force necessary

men had been killed and tweive wounded, in-cluding one the overseers.

The schooner Bolmas, lying at Quarry Point, was the scene of the affair, 150 convicts having attempted to escape with her.

Salt Lake advices had been received to the 21st ult. Carpenter, a prominent merchant, had been killed by the Danites. Rumor said that

or their protection.

An outbreak had occurred in the California

State prison, which was suppressed after three men had been killed and twelve wounded, in-

several parties of emigrants had been plun-dered by Iudians on the northern route, and several killed.

San Juan advices say that notice was posted the wharf, that the United States revenue laws are in force in all the islands east of Haro channel, and property or vessels landing will be seized and confiscated, if the laws are not

to Vienna and Turin.

The Paris correspondent of the London

Times says that the delay is attributed to Austria. The Vienna Cabinet is doing all it can

The Vienna Cabinet is doing all it can

The revolution in the State of Bolivar at the Vienna Cabinet is doing all it can to win France to its views, while, at the same tracted attention. Advices represent the Natime, it is reported as preparing a coalition tional Government declared in a state of siege.

treaty had been ratified.

Valparaiso dates had been received to

FROM TEXAS .- New Orleans, Oct. 24 .-Dates from Galveston to the 20th instant represent the fever as unabated. The Dallas Herald publishes a rumor that Major Vanhorn had been attacked by the Indians on Coucha river, and had lost forty men killed. One hundred Indians were killed in

AMERICAN SRIP FIRED INTO .- Boston, Oct. 24.—Capt. Morton, of the ship Arlington, of Hallowell, Me., reports that, while passing the Straits of Gibraltar, a thirty-two pound shot, fired by the Spaniards at Tarifa, passed entirely through the ship, striking just under the main channel on the starboard side.

> MARKETS. Curefully prepared to Monday, Oct. 24, 1839

BALTIMORE MARKET. Flour and Meal .- There was an active de mand for super flour this morning, and buyers offered \$5.121 for Howard Street and Ohio, but olders generally demanded \$5.25 per holders generally demanded \$5.25 per bbl. Transactions reported were as follows: 400 bbls. Ohio extra at \$5.50, 400 bbls. choice Howard Street do. at 5.87? \$6, 200 do. family at \$6.50, 150 bbls. choice Giv Mills do. at \$5.25, and 150 bbls. choice City Mills do. at \$5.12? per bbl. We quote Howard Street and Ohio super at 5.12? \$5.25, and City Mills do. at \$5 per bbl. Extra is firm at 5.50 \$5.62? for Ohio and Howard Street, and 5.87? \$6 per bbl. for City Mills. Corn meal and rye flour are unchanged in price, and the stock of City Mills meal continues very limited.

Grain.—The offerings of wheat were some Grain.-The offerings of wheat were some

Grain.—The offerings of wheat were some 15,000 bushels, and with a fair demand prices advanced 2 @ 3c, per bushel, common to medium white selling at 1.15 @ \$1.25, for fair to good do. 1.30 @ \$1.40, and prime to choice do. 1.45 @ \$1.53 per bushel; red brought 1.15 @ much effort, and to continue to wield an influence which, I trust, has not been exerted for evil.

The coming year will be a critical one for 8,000 bushels offered, and white soid at 94 (2) 96c. measure for old, and 80 @ 85c. do. for new; yellow sold at 95 (2) 97c. per bushel measure and weight. About 8,000 bushels oats offered, and Maryland and Virginia sold at 38 @ 41c., and Pennsylvinia at 42 @ 44c. per bushel. Of rye, 1,000 bushels offered, and Maryland sold at 85c.; we quote Maryland and Virginia at 83 @ 85c., and Pennsylvania at 92 @ 93c. per bushel.

bbls. Western mess at \$15.50 per bbl.; we quote do. prime at 11.25 @ \$11.50, and rump at \$11.50 per bbl. Bacon—Sales of some 75 hhds. shoulders and sides at \$2 @ 82c. and 102 @ 102c. per lb.; also, some small lots plain and fancy hams at 11 @ 122c. per lb. Lard— We quote prime Western at 11 c. in bbis. and tres., 11 @ 11 c. for butchers', and 13 @ 14c. Serds .- We continue to quote clover at 5.25 @ \$5.50, and timothy at 2.75 @ \$3 per bushel.

Flour has advanced 10 to 20c., with sales that it is enough to tell them that we are going white at \$1.50. Corn heavy-sales 27,000 to fight the enemy of Italy. I shall look to see you there form in your ranks." Dated Bologne, October 5th.

White at \$1.00. Corn neavy—sales 21,000 bushels white at \$1.03. Prime pork advanced 5 to 10c.—sales at \$10.93. Lard declined \$1.00 sales at 10 \$1.00 and \$1.00 are sales at 10 \$1.00 and \$1.00 are sales at 10 \$1.00 and \$1.00 are sales at 10 \$1.0 PHILADELPHIA MARKET. Flour - Market firm, with sales ranging from 5 to \$5.50. Wheat is active, with sales at 1.30 @ \$1.40 for white, and 1.25 @ \$1.26 for red.

NEW YORK MARKET.

clining. Coffee is firm at 11 @ 12c. for Rio, with a stock of 2,000 bags. Sugar is firm, with sales of Cuba at 61 an 7c. Pork is firm, with sales of mess at 16 @ \$16.50. Bacon is steady. Lard—sales at 111 @ 12c. Whisky is steady at 29c. CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH VOLUME. HARPER'S NEW MUNTHLY MAGAZINE NO CXIV! CONTENTS [NOVEMBER.

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THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, D. C. BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor D. R. GOODLOE, Assistant Editor. J. G. WHITTIER, Corresponding Editor.

Vol. XIII. January, 1859. The National Era is about to enter upon its

teenth volume. Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically prohibited in this District, the Era was commenced hibited in this District, the Era was commenced for the purpose of asserting and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair expression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments. In the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it moral support; in the Senate, it found not a single well wisher; while outside of Congress it stood have solitary and unsurtained under han and here, solivary and unsustained, under ban and menace. A conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, it resisted the storm, maintained its position, and from that hour the Liberty of the Press was established in the District of Co-

Twelve years have passed, and to-day, the Era finds twenty an.ong the most distinguished members of the Senate, elected to carry out the Principles it was instituted to advocate, and the House almost controlled by Representatives, with whom it can consistently and heartily act

as a co-worker. While the cause it has advocated has advanced so rapidly, I am constrained to say that the *Era*, since the advent of the Republican Party, has suffered somewhat in its circulation. Influential newspapers, once in opposition, but now united in the same movement, and an extensive Local Press, upholding kindred sentiments, naturally eugross a large portion o

Republican patronage.

This was to be expected, but still I think there are good reasons why the Era should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capital of the Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially represents the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially represents the Anti-Slavery element of the Republican Party. Although independent of mere Party organization, it was the first paper to advocate a general union of the Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blame what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never solicited, nor at any time would have been willing to receive, any kind of official or congressional pa-

The coming year will be a critical one for the Republican cause. Strong efforts will be made to demoralize it, and accommodate it to the views of those, who, unwilling to support the Administration, do not yet appreciate true nature or objects of our movement. Squatter Sovereignty, Know Nothingism, Conservatism, National Whiggery, are all working together for the construction of a platform, from which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery Idea that very element which gave birth and gives vitality to the Republican Party. Can the Era

be dispensed with at such a period?

Able contributors have been secured to our olumns; and with pleasure we announce that we have engaged as Assistant Editor, Daniel R. Goodlor, of North Carolina, one of the ablest writers in the country on the Question of Slavery.
The Literary Department of the paper will

be carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to our readers. for several months to come General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a careful record of the proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most interesting speeches delivered in that body.

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